

REMARKS

Initially, Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the detailed Final Office Action. In the outstanding Final Office Action, claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over ASANO (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0185236) in view of CHIN (U.S. Patent No. 7,277,453). Claims 2-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over ASANO and CHIN in view of DONAHUE (U.S. Patent No. 7,020,720). Claims 8-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over ASANO in view of DONAHUE.

Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 1, 8, 15 and 18 will have been amended. The amendments to claims 1, 8, 15 and 18 should not be considered an indication of Applicants' acquiescence as to any of the outstanding rejections. Rather, Applicants have amended claims 1, 8, 15 and 18 to advance prosecution and to obtain early allowance of the present application.

Applicants traverse the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO in view of CHIN. Applicants' amended independent claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, forwarding a data packet addressed with both the first IP address and the second IP address, from the subscriber device, without using network address translation and without mapping the first IP address to the second IP address. In the *Response to Arguments* section of the outstanding Final Office Action, the Examiner asserts that ASANO and CHIN disclose assigning a second IP address to a subscriber device based on a request routed through a first IP network from a subscriber device, the second IP address being associated with a second IP network. The cited portions of CHIN in Figures 3 and 6 and column 6, lines 55-67, column 10, lines 13-58 and column 11, lines 10-30 and 35-41 disclose "virtualizing" a private IPv4 host into an IPv6 host by associating IPv4 hosts with an IPv6 address. More particularly, CHIN discloses that a mapping 120, 170 is associated

with respective gateways 112, 162 of private networks 110, 160, and that the mappings 120, 170 each contain IPv4 and Ipv6 addres(es) for respective hosts in home network-A 110 and home network-B 160. That is, CHIN discloses that each private IPv4 host in a home network can be made globally accessible from any other remote network using the IPv6 protocol, and that private hosts can refer to peer private hosts by associating an IPv4 address with a pseudo IPv6 address. In contrast, claim 1 specifies addressing packets with a first IP address and a second IP address, *inter alia*, without using network address translation and without mapping the first IP address to the second IP address. That is, a first IP address is not associated with a second IP address in order to address forwarded packets. Accordingly, ASANO and CHIN fail to disclose or render obvious at least the above-noted features of Applicants' amended independent claim 1.

Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over ASANO and CHIN. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO and CHIN is requested.

Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 2-7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO and CHIN in view of DONAHUE. In this regard, arguments made above with respect to independent claim 1 are substantially applicable. Further, DONAHUE does not cure the deficiencies of ASANO and CHIN. That is, none of ASANO, CHIN and DONAHUE, either singularly or in any proper combination, disclose or render obvious at least forwarding a data packet addressed with both the first IP address and the second IP address, from a subscriber device, without using network address translation and without mapping the first IP address to the second IP address, as specified in Applicants' independent claim 1.

Each of dependent claims 2-7 are allowable at least because they depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Each of

dependent claims 2-7 are also believed to recite further patentable subject matter. As such, allowance of the dependent claims is deemed proper for at least the same reasons noted for the independent claim upon which they depend, in addition to reasons related to their own recitations.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2-7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO and CHIN in view of DONAHUE is requested.

Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 8-26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO in view of DONAHUE. Applicants' amended independent claim 8 recites, *inter alia*, enabling the originating device to obtain the second subscriber IP address from the DHCP response and forward subsequent data packets addressed with both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address without using network address translation and without mapping the first subscriber IP address to the second subscriber IP address. The Final Office Action asserts that the combination of references and in particular, DONAHUE, teaches enabling the originating device to obtain a second subscriber IP address from the DHCP response and forward subsequent data packets addressed with both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address, as recited in Applicants' independent claim 8. In particular, the Final Office Action cites column 5, lines 30-64, column 6, lines 36-50 and column 6, line 64 through column 7, line 41 of DONAHUE as teaching a communicating device transmitting a destination IP address request to a DHCP server, and the DHCP server locating a requested destination IP address using the source IP address as a key for a table lookup. However, DONAHUE discloses that when a packet is sent from an internal host, the packet is forwarded to a LAN interface of a gateway, if the destination address is not on their own local subnet. DONAHUE further discloses that the gateway uses an externally routable public IP address of the NAT software to send the packet to the wide area network interface of the gateway. In addition, DONAHUE

discloses that because the NAT service is incorporated into the gateway, only a single globally routable public IP address is needed, *i.e.* for the gateway/NAT. Accordingly, the combination of ASANO, CHIN and DONAHUE as set forth by the Examiner fails to disclose or render obvious at least enabling the originating device to obtain the second subscriber IP address from the DHCP response and forward subsequent data packets addressed with both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address without using network address translation and without mapping the first subscriber IP address to the second subscriber IP address, as recited in Applicants' amended independent claim 8.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, claim 8 is allowable over ASANO in and DONAHUE.

Claim 18 is allowable for reasons similar to those discussed with respect to claims 1 and 8, in addition to reasons related to its own recitations. For example, neither ASANO nor DONAHUE disclose or render obvious a second DHCP server in a second IP network that receives a DHCP request from the originating device through the at least one edge device and allocates a second subscriber IP address to the originating device, as in claim 18. In addition, neither ASANO nor DONAHUE disclose or render obvious that a second subscriber IP address is associated with a second IP network, as in claim 18. Moreover, neither ASANO nor DONAHUE disclose or render obvious that an originating device forwards data packets with both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address without using network address translation and without mapping the first subscriber IP address to the second subscriber IP address, as in claim 18.

Claims 9-17, and 19-26 are allowable at least for depending, directly or indirectly, from an allowable independent claims 8 and 18, as well as for additional reasons related to their own recitations.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 8-26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO in view of DONAHUE is requested.

Applicants note that this Response is being submitted after a Final Office Action has been mailed. Applicants respectfully request entry and consideration of this Response, including the amendments provided herein, and believe such entry and consideration is proper. Applicants also respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and to withdraw all of the outstanding rejections made in the outstanding Final Office Action, and to allow the application to mature to a U.S. letters patent. Applicants believe that such action is now proper and called for, for at least the reasons provided below.

Applicants recognize that Applicants cannot, as a matter of right, amend any finally rejected claims. However, Applicants also recognize that any amendment that will place the application either in condition for allowance or in better form for appeal may be entered. Applicants respectfully submit that entry and consideration of this Reply, including amendments provided herein, is appropriate and timely.

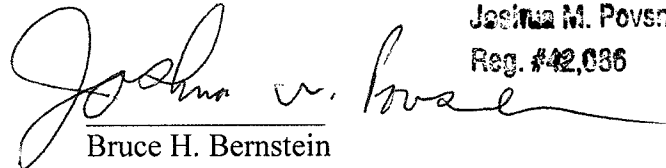
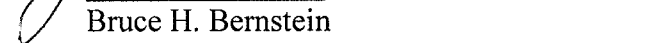
At least in view of the herein contained amendments and remarks, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the outstanding rejections, together with an indication of the allowability of all pending claims, in due course. Such action is respectfully requested and is believed to be appropriate and proper.

Should an extension of time be necessary to maintain the pendency of this application, including any extensions of time required to place the application in condition for allowance by

an Examiner's Amendment, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fee to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully Submitted,  
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